

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND. TO BE CLOSED.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Prince of Wales' Fund, held at the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon, it was decided on the motion of H.E. the Governor, who presided, to close the fund on December 31st.

His Excellency said that he had called the members together to propose that the fund should be closed at the end of the month. When the war broke out it was anticipated that there would be a good deal of unemployment in the United Kingdom. That anticipation was realised at some time, but then a different set of circumstances supervened with the withdrawal of large numbers of men from the labour market and the large amount of work necessary for the Government, and instead of an excess of employment with a shortage of labour. That had continued, and out of the large amount subscribed to the fund only a small sum had been expended in relief of distress. The remainder, over £5,000,000 sterling, had been deposited and would be used at the conclusion of the war for the relief of distress which might supervene when the labour market would again become considerably disturbed, or for other reasons. In the meantime it did not appear necessary to keep the fund open, as at any time many people had bound themselves to monthly subscriptions not thinking that the war would last so long, and that in many cases it was not possible to get monthly subscriptions. There were also funds for various charitable purposes connected with the war, and there could be no doubt that presently they could be asked to subscribe to another national loan. Those two objects, the relief of distress and the carrying on of the war, were both objects to which people were very ready to subscribe. In those circumstances it seemed proper to close the fund.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yek seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously. Mr. N. J. Stabb, as Hon. Treasurer, said his staff were thanked for their services on the motion of H.E. the Governor, seconded by the Hon. Mr. H. Pollock.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council, presided over by the Colonial Secretary, was held at the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon.

LIGHTING OF KOWLOON. The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) in aid of the Public Works Department, Kowloon, Lighting, Electric Lighting.

The CHAIRMAN—This sum is needed on account of the additional lights which have been placed recently in the town of Kowloon, where, as I have informed the committee on a previous occasion, there is a scheme of re-arrangement going on. It is progressing now fairly well, and the lights were put up, and this sum required for their upkeep.

WAR EXPENDITURE. The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of seventeen thousand dollars (\$17,000) in aid of the various Military Services, War Department expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN—This is to complete the sum required under the arrangement which the Colony bears the expense of prisoners of war. This will carry us to the end of the year.

RECREATION GROUNDS. The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350) in aid of the Public Works Department, Recreation, Hongkong, and the Maintenance of Public Recreation Grounds.

The CHAIRMAN—About three years ago the West End Park playground there had been used by the quarters for the Government undertook, in consequence, to make a new playground at a site which had been found that owing to the making of the ground a large amount of water has come down the bank, making a lot of rocks, etc., on to the ground. The channelling has also been made up, and it has become a breeding place for mosquitoes. The work cost \$2,500, and the balance required is \$380. The vote was agreed to.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERED BY LIEUT. COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

Parades for to-day, nil.

DETAILS.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of 20th inst.—

No 1 Section Art. Batty, and Left Section M. G. Co.

On duty: Lieut. Res.

P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.

On duty to-night: Right Sec. M. G. Co.

On duty to-morrow: Lieut. Kennett.

On duty to-morrow: Civil Service Co.

On duty: Lieut. C. Smith.

Orderly Sergeant until morning of 20th inst.—Corpl. A. Bolton.

G. E. SHERWAT, Capt.

Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

The Exchange Telegram Company's

correspondent quotes a telegram stating

that Lord Kitchener told the Great

Admiral that Great Britain will have four

million soldiers under arms and in next

year would be in a position to arm and

equip six million Russians. Only the

impeccable doubt could that Germany

could eventually be completely defeated.

NEW HARBOUR OF REFUGE. MEMORIAL STONE OFFICIALLY LAID BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

STORY OF A GREAT UNDERTAKING.

His Excellency the Governor performed the ceremony of laying the Memorial Stone in connection with the new Harbour of Refuge at Mongkok yesterday afternoon in the presence of a considerable number of spectators. Among those present were Lady May, Miss May, the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Claud G. G. Kerr), the Hon. Mr. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works), the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the Hon. Mr. E. Shollin, Hon. Mr. P. H. Hulyon, the Hon. Mr. Wei Yek, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R. N. (Harbourmaster), Messrs. T. L. Perkins, D. Jaffé, H. Duncan, H. W. James, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Rouse, H. K. Tong, Le Cheung Shun, Chau Siu Ki, Tong Lai Chuen, Tong Yab Chuen, Lai Yui Tong, Leung Hung Shun, Chin Wan, Kwan Fuk Ng, and Lo Tib Hing.

The pier at the southern entrance and the platform around the stone were gaily decorated with bunting. The Hon. Director of Public Works said:—We are assembled here to-day to mark the completion of one of the largest and most important public works ever undertaken in this Colony. (Applause.)

Hitherto, the only place of secure refuge for small craft during the fierce storms which periodically sweep across our harbour has been Causeway Bay, which was protected by a breakwater in 1853. The area enclosed by that breakwater is 57 acres, the greater part of which is, however, dry, or practically so, at extreme low water. The cost of the work was \$96,500.

As the time passed by, it became obvious that the requirements of the Port had outgrown the accommodation available. Unless sampans and junk-rafts sail for Causeway Bay as soon as the approach of a storm was heralded, they were unlikely to gain admission, whilst their early withdrawal, coupled with the fact that the ships were obliged to remain in shelter until all signs of the storm had disappeared, gave rise to complaints by the shipping firms that their operations in loading and unloading vessels were unduly interfered with.

Attention was called to the matter in December, 1903, when Mr. Gershom Stewart, M.P., who was then a member of the Legislative Council, brought before the Council the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of the Council, it is advisable to increase if possible the means of shelter for cargo boats and sampans during the typhoon season." His resolution was passed unanimously. The Acting Colonial Secretary stated that the Government were fully aware of the need for such additional accommodation and that only lack of funds had prevented steps being taken towards providing it. The demands made upon the revenues of the Colony by other public works of pressing importance were such that until 1908 that provision could be made for commencing the work.

Meanwhile, the selection of a site for the new Harbour of Refuge—a matter in which Sir Matthew Nathan took a very keen interest—had been under discussion, the sites considered, in addition to the one finally adopted, being Cheungswan, Stonecutters Island, Kellie's Bank and Kennedy Town. The last-mentioned site was strongly recommended by the Harbour Master (Commander Basil Taylor, R.N.), but it was restricted in area and very expensive to construct. Finally, on the 14th January, 1908, the Public Works Committee, to whom the question had been referred, agreed unanimously to recommend that the Mongkok site, where we now stand, be adopted.

As soon as the site had been settled upon, the necessary preliminary plans and estimates were prepared and on the 7th March, 1908, a despatch, submitting the scheme for approval, was forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Sir Frederick Lugard, a reply by cable being asked for. The scheme was approved by the Secretary of State on the 15th July, 1908, a telegram was received stating that the Consulting Engineers, whilst approving generally of the proposals, considered some modifications in the design necessary and thought that a consultation with the officer who had prepared the scheme. After further telegraphic correspondence, the late Mr. Boulton, who had designed the work, left for London on the 15th August, returning on the 9th November.

Without waiting for the final adjustment of all questions, the dredging of a large trench in order to form a foundation for the breakwater was begun on the 2nd September, 1908. Dredging operations lasted until the end of January, 1910. The necessary modifications in the design, resulting from the conference of Mr. Boulton with the Consulting Engineers were made and, as the final approval of the Secretary of State, including the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, was received on the 28th January, 1909, the preparation of the detailed drawings and other documents required in connection with the construction of the breakwater and consequent works was proceeded with. An ordinance authorizing the construction of such works was passed by the Legislative Council in November, 1909. The unfortunate illness of Mr. Boulton, which ended in his retirement from the Service and ultimately in his death, delayed matters considerably, as did also certain negotiations with the lessees of Kowloon Marine Lot 32, with whom it was considered advisable to effect a settlement before the contract was let.

On the departure of Mr. Boulton from the Colony in April, 1910, the works were placed under the charge of Mr. Jaffé and in June of that year tenders were called for. As the project was one of very considerable magnitude and several English firms had expressed a wish to tender for the execution, arrangements were made to enable them to do so and consequently it was not until the 27th October, 1910,

that a Contract was entered into with Messrs. Him Tai, whose tender was the lowest.

Though grave doubts were expressed by some as to the wisdom of entrusting a Contract of such magnitude to a firm of local Contractors, the action taken has been amply justified. Not only has the work been completed within the Contract time (5 years), but, in point of excellence and finish, it will bear comparison with any work of a similar kind anywhere. It reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. Jaffé and his assistant, Mr. Duncan, who have supervised it from start to finish and also upon the Contractors, Messrs. Him Tai, who have displayed a praiseworthy readiness to give effect to suggestions made to them for the efficient execution of the work. If further reason for alloy is required, it will be found in the fact that the cost of the work has not exceeded the Contract amount.

I will not weary you with figures but I will interest you to know that the breakwater upon which we stand consists of a mass of stone, 3,325 feet, or 3½ of a mile in length, 102 feet in width at the base and 44 feet in height. When we reflect that the whole of this enormous mass of stone, (about 850,000 tons), has been conveyed to the site, junk-loaded by junk-rafts, and carefully deposited according to its size in the various sub-sections of the breakwater, the amount of organization required may be to some extent realised. The area of water enclosed by the breakwater is 169 acres and the cost of the work has been approximately \$2,200,000, or, roughly, £200,000.

Though no storm has yet occurred to test the efficiency of the new Harbour of Refuge it may safely be predicted that it will fulfil its purpose by affording a safe place of shelter for the thousands of small craft, which ply our waters. The ample area enclosed should moreover render it unnecessary for such craft to seek instant shelter and should enable their owners to carry on their trade so long as moderate weather continues in full confidence that they can obtain shelter whenever the necessity arises.

It is fitting that Your Excellency should perform the ceremony of laying this Memorial stone as it was during Your Excellency's term of office as Officer Administering the Government, in 1910, that the contract with Messrs. Him Tai was entered into.

I now ask you, Sir, to lay this stone and for this purpose I have to hand you this trowel, mallet and spirit-level, which are the gift of the Contractors, Messrs. Him Tai. (Applause.)

His Excellency then officiated with the silver trowel presented him by the Hon. Mr. Chatham, and declared the stone "well and truly laid," and applause. His Excellency said the only regret he had that the afternoon was that the late Mr. G. C. Boulton was not there that day. He was an extraordinarily efficient man, and the Colony owed a great debt to him, and most of all for this splendid breakwater. His Excellency wished that he was there to see the result of the work which he designed with such capacity and skill. The Hon. Mr. Chatham had referred, and rightly so, to the good work done by Mr. Jaffé, who carried out the work, with the assistance of Mr. Duncan. He had no opportunity of saying anything about himself, so His Excellency would remind his hearers that the details for the construction of the breakwater and the actual construction itself were carried out under the supervision of the Hon. Director of Public Works. "I also owe to him," continued His Excellency, "gratitude for his sound advice when the difficult question of accepting tenders for this mighty work was under consideration. The lowest tender of a European firm was just a trifle of \$1,000,000 over the tender which we accepted, so you may thank Mr. Chatham that in following his advice we saved the Colony a nice little sum of about \$100,000. (Applause.) I have always had—and I suppose everybody who has had anything to do with this also has—the greatest admiration in the efficiency of judgment, and the mightily breakwater, with its 850,000 tons of stone, is a lasting memorial to the Chinese contractor, his junkmen, and his coolies. Long live the Chinese coolies! (Laughter and applause.) This particular contractor has never been trained as an engineer, but during the course of the work he made some extraordinarily practical suggestions for the expediting of it, and these suggestions were so good that Mr. Chatham and Mr. Jaffé adopted them, and they were extremely beneficial, especially in the saving of time. There is another little thing I would like to remind you about his work, and that is that in removing stone which was collected on the island and on the shores of the main-land he had no more modern appliances than two steam crane barges, and the rest of the plant consisted of the most ramshackle set of junks I have ever seen anywhere. (Laughter.) He bought them up in Canton, Macao, and elsewhere, like a very wise man, as cheaply as possible. These junks were fitted with derricks made of not very solid-looking timber, and fitted with ropes, which, he had a strong suspicion, were bought at the auction stores at the Naval Yard when condemned. (Laughter.) No-one looking at the work have used would think that the work could possibly be done in the time, and certainly that it would lead to a very considerable loss of life. I have watched the work and during the five years that this work has been under construction there has not been one single accident either to a junk or of parting of a rope, or to the solid stone on which we stand. The only one life lost during the whole of the period, and that was through an accident to an old woman, who was killed by a splinter of stone during blasting operations on one of the islands where stone was being collected. That is, I think, a wonderful record for a work of this magnitude." (Applause.)

It was very interesting to consider how these stones were handled, proceeded H.E. the Governor. The two steam crane barges were moved out to some of the islands or adjacent shores for the purpose of dealing with the heaviest stone, only 5-ton stones, of which there were many in this work. The cranes would lift as many of these

COMPANY REPORT.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., will be held in London to-day, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1915, will be submitted. Below we give an extract from the Directors' Report:—

The net result of the year's transactions shows a balance to the Credit of Profit and Loss Account of £199,158, made up as follows:—

Proportion of Kailan Mining Administration's Profits, plus China	£261,428
Interest	6,023
Agency Fees	4,000
Sundry Receipts	80
Balance brought forward	52,208
Total	£323,810

DEBIT.

Expenses in Europe	£6,370
Directors' Fees	4,228
Income Tax	12,177
Relief Funds	1,876
	24,651

Leaving a Net Balance of £199,158

which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

Inter Dividend 5 per cent. paid 15th May, 1915, absorbed	£50,000
Final Dividend 5 per cent. (making 10 per cent. for the year)	50,000
Balance carried forward	99,158
Total	£199,158

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

SCOUTS COMPANY H.K.V.C. v. THE REST.

The match between the Scouts Company H.K.V.C. and the Rest of the Colony, arranged to take place on Saturday on the Club ground, should be an excellent one. Mr. Hegarty has got together quite a strong Scouts' side, while the Rest of the Colony will have at their disposal Rouse, Henderson, Kempthorne, and Ralston, of the Club, Honeyard and Spillane, of the Navy, and Wade and Little, of the Army. The contests between Rouse and Muriel, who are marking each other, with fast backs behind them should be very exciting.

The following have been chosen to represent the Scouts:—A. B. Stewart; R. Brand, A. L. Gace, E. W. Hamilton, and R. T. Barton; H. E. Muriel, and C. F. Maltby; F. C. Hall, R. Kennedy, P. S. Leigh-Bennett, J. R. Watson, J. M. Walker, W. M. Sutherland, G. H. Piercy and H. G. Hegarty.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL.

The following matches were played on Wednesday:—

Senior League:—Queen's C. 4; St. Paul's C. 1. St. Joseph's C. 1; Diocesan C. 0.

Junior League:—St. Joseph's C. 3; Ellis Kadoorie, 0. Wansai, 1; Queen's C. 0. St. Paul's C. 3; Saiyungpan, 0. Diocesan, 1; Yaumati, 1.

Friendly Game:—Queen's C. 3rd XI, 1; Garrison, 1.

5-ton stones as were within their radius and deposit them on to the junks, and which they were brought to Mongkok, and lowered by the derricks of these junks into the water. When the 5-ton stones were not within reach of the crane they were dragged down to the beach, placed on a flat-bottomed sampan, and towed to a junk. When they came to the legend on the stone, he (the Governor) considered they should have a Chinese inscription as well. It was suggested to him by H.M.'s Consul-General in Canton that the Civil Governor of the Province was an extremely erudite Chinese scholar. So he (the Governor) wrote to His Excellency Chen Ming Chi and asked him to write an inscription for this memorial stone. He undertook it with great good nature. The words are "Kwong Lan P. Cheung," which mean "A Bulwark from the raging waves." They might like to know where these words came from. The first two characters, "Kwong Lan," mean "raging waves," and are quoted from "Holding back the raging waves that have rolled forward" in the Tsun Ho Kai by Hon Yu (A.D. 788-824), of the Tang Dynasty. The other words, "Po Cheung," mean "bulwark," and are quoted from "The City Shing is the bulwark of the clan of Mang" in a record in "Two Chun" of the events in the 13th year of Duke Ting of the Lo State (601 B.C.). This magnificent work was the product of European engineering skill backed by Chinese quite unimpaired but very practical suggestion and the extraordinary efficiency of the Chinese race, and it was blessed with an inscription the words of which were written, in one case, by a Chinese who lived 2,500 years ago, and in the other case, by a Chinese who flourished over 1,000 years ago. His Excellency concluded by saying that he believed that the breakwater would add materially to the prosperity of the port. Junks engaged in loading and unloading steamers would be able to work a much longer time when they could fly to the Refuge for protection. He hoped the time would soon come when the prosperity of the port and the increase of the small craft would compel the construction of still another and yet larger refuge. (Loud applause.)

Cheers were given at the call of His Excellency for Messrs. Jaffé and Duncan and "Efficient John Chinaman" (the contractor).

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE Nos. 1741, 1742.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR NEW STOCK OF CHRISTMAS GOODS LATEST NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

FANCY BOXES OF

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CHRISTMAS

PUDDINGS, CAKES, MINCE MEAT.

CRACKERS AND COSAQUES.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

PULLED FIGS, NUTS, MUSCATELS.

CURRENTS, RAISINS, SULTANAS.

YORK HAMS-STILTONS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TOYS, GAMES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR CHRISTMAS

THE BEST PRESENT FOR GENTLEMEN IS A BOX OF

ROSITA!!!

This Cigar is made of the finest selected SUMATRA TOBACCO by experienced workmen and has just been placed on the market.

TINNED BOXES OF 50 CIGARS \$4.25.

Obtainable at:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

GRACCO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

SHERIFF & BROS., 30, QUEEN'S RD. CENTL.

SOLE IMPORTER

WILLEM HEYBLUM,

3, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,

PHONE: 1687.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1915.

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

TELEPHONE 407.

A FEW OF OUR LEADING LINES FOR CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

A Rich Fruit Cake Enriched with Almond Paste, Iced and Prettily Decorated.

DUNDEE CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

(SCOTLAND'S CAKE).

A Rich Fruit Cake, with Almonds on Top.

SCHOOL CAKES FROM \$1.00 EACH.

A Good Medium Quality Cake, with Almonds on Top, very suitable for Children.

REAL SCOTCH SHORTBREAD FROM \$1.00 EACH.

Mottos Piped on with Sugar, to order.

YE OLDE ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS

FROM \$2.00 EACH.

All our Cakes and Pastries are made under the personal supervision of our English Manager who was awarded Gold Medals in London, in 1912 and 1913, for Christmas Puddings and Dundee Cakes. The strictest attention to cleanliness in every detail is insisted on at our Bakery, and we guarantee that no substitutes of any description are used in the manufacturing of our goods.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1915.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

TO LET.

From 1st March.

"A BERGELDIE," 136, THE PEAK.

About March, or sooner if convenient.

Apply—A. RITCHIE.

Care of Messrs. Dowling & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1915.

GODOWN, No. 8, Duddell Street.

Apply—A. B. AVASIA.

Care of E. PARNAY.

No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong 2nd February, 1915.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS for Forage will be received at the HEADQUARTERS OFFICE, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until Noon on MONDAY, 17th January, 1916.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally at the above Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated and delivered in an envelope marked "TENDER FOR FORAGE" and accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith, which sum will be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.

Deposits will be returned after Tenders are accepted or declined.

The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1294]

NOTICE.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.
GRAND TOYS BAZAAR.

In the Compound of the
ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL
SUNDAY,
the 19th December, 1915, from 2 to 6 P.M.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
NEW TOYS FROM ENGLAND.

USEFUL ARTICLES FOR XMAS.
The Orchestra of the Societade Philharmonica have kindly consented to play during the afternoon.

COME ALL! COME ALL!
ADMISSION FREE.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1915. [1295]

WANTED.

COMPRADEORE, for Canton, knowledge of Import and Export Business.
Apply by letter to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1290]

WANTED.

HARBOUR ENGINEER, British, copy references and application in own hand writing, stating age and salary required.
Apply to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1291]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN requires employment in Office. Good banking experience.
Write—
Box 14,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1278]

WANTED.

IN Solicitors' Office, a SHORTHAND WRITER. No objection to nationality and sex. Apply, stating particulars and salary required, to—
"LEX,"
Care of P.O. Box 94, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1915. [1273]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1915. [1164]

G. R.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS, which should be addressed to the Director of Education, are invited for the VACANT post of CHINESE TRANSLATOR in the Supreme Court.
The salary of the post is \$1,920 a year rising to \$2,400.
Candidates must have a first rate knowledge of English and Chinese. A good knowledge of a 2nd and 3rd Chinese Dialect besides Cantonese is also desirable.
N. G. NOLAN,
Chief Interpreter,
Supreme Court.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1284]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
DEMONSTRATOR IN ENGINEERING.

Services of a DEMONSTRATOR in ENGINEERING in the University of Hongkong are required. Preference will be given to a graduate in Engineering. For further particulars apply to the—
DEAN FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1283]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.
ORGAN

RECITAL.

MONDAY, DEC. 20TH,
AT 5.30 P.M.
Vocalist: Mr. G. PITZPIOS.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1292]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Ice House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:

(1.)—That the Capital of the Society be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) by the creation of 3,600 (Three Thousand Six Hundred) Additional Ordinary Shares of \$250 (Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each (whereof \$100 (One Hundred Dollars) shall be credited as paid up) ranking for Dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the Existing Ordinary Shares of the Society; and that the said Additional Shares, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to those Shareholders of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915, such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum in writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies; and that the balance (if any) of the said Additional Shares be disposed of by the Society's Board of Directors in such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society.

(2.)—That Article No. 9 of the Society's Articles of Association which now reads:—
"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

be eliminated in its entirety and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—
(9.)—The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Society, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment, or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 34a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares.

(3.)—That after Article No. 34 of the Society's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 34a:—
(34a.)—Save as herein otherwise provided the Society shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation.

(4.)—That the heading of Articles "Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association" be altered so as to read "The General Manager" and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 95 to 100 inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

(5.)—That in the following Articles of the Society's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 25, 36, 45, 47, 52, 53, 54, 94, 103, and 129 the word "Secretary" wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
J. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

COMPETITIONS will be held over the FANLING Course on MONDAY, 27th December, as follows:—
MORNING: 18 Holes Bogey Competition under Handicap. Entrance fee \$1.00.
AFTERNOON: Mixed Foursums Competition 18 holes Medal play under Handicap. Competitors must choose their own partners and opponents.
Entries can be made on the board in the Club Houses at HAPY VALLEY and FANLING and may be sent in writing to the undersigned, care of Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Entrance fee \$2.00 per couple.
T. V. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1285]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of the late Hon. Mr. James Anson Hewitt are requested to forward them to the Undersigned on or before the 21st inst.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1915. [1287]

INTIMATIONS

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Ice House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:

(1.)—That Article No. 8 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:—
"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Company either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Company shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 8:—
(8.)—The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Share.

(2.)—That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 33a:—
(33a.)—Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation.

(3.)—That the heading of Articles "Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association" be altered so as to read "The General Manager" and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 94 to 99 inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

(4.)—That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 35, 44, 45, 52, 53, 54, 93, 102, and 128 the word "Secretary" wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
O. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 318, dated 25th September, 1883, of Fifty Shares Nos. 8311-8360 in this Company, standing in the name of the late K. K. WING, of Hongkong, has been LOST and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
Dated 13th November, 1915.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificates of 50 Shares in this Company, standing in the name of the late ROBERT DONNELLY, of other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 9518—50 Shares numbered 234577/234828 dated 21st February, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company the undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.
For the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.,
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1275]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [1288]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

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LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 17TH, 1915.

THE HON. MR. POLLOCK'S

QUESTIONS.

It is no exaggeration to say that the commercial community in Hongkong will await with eager expectancy the replies to the series of questions of which the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., gave notice at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council, for those questions strike at the very root of the existing system of government in the Colony. At the risk of being misunderstood by those who do not know him well enough properly to appreciate his motives, Mr. Pollock has made the vacancy that exists in the Executive Council the starting-off point for his attack. In asking what recommendation, if any, has been submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to the appointment of the late Mr. Hewitt's successor, he draws attention to his own claims and inquires whether any reference has been made to them in the dispatch. That his object is not self-aggrandisement but a desire to ascertain the principle upon which such nominations are made is shown by the questions which follow, asking whether the Government is prepared to recommend that in future all the unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils shall be elected and their number increased. It will be interesting to see what justification, if any, will be attempted of the existing system, which dates from a time when Ministers in England knew but little of the Colonies and cared less. It was Lord Palmerston, if we remember rightly, who said that he "never knew where the beastly things were." The chief desire of Ministers in those days was to be left untroubled by the affairs of distant possessions, which they regarded as so many mill-stones hung round the neck of the mother country, and it was in this spirit that the Constitution of

this Colony was conceived. To the measure of local autonomy that was accorded no objection has ever been raised; indeed, in the case of Hongkong it was inevitable in days when the submarine cable was unknown and the voyage to England had to be made *via* the Cape and occupied six months. The exclusion of the public from any effective participation in the conduct of their affairs, however, has been a grievance from the outset. Since Hongkong was created a Crown Colony there have been great changes not merely in the means of communication but also in the attitude of the Imperial authorities towards the Overseas Dominions of the Crown and in our ideals of government. Bureaucracy no longer holds the honoured place in the affections of our fellow-countrymen that it held in the forties; it has given place to popular representation. Hence the network of elected bodies which now controls everything in the United Kingdom from the Parish Pump to the selection of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who, in common with other Ministers, is obliged to obtain the confirmation of his appointment from some constituency. What, then, is the explanation of the absolute abrogation of this principle in Hongkong? Can it be argued that the British residents of this Colony are less loyal or less intelligent than those who have been admitted to the franchise at home? The idea needs only to be mentioned in order to be dismissed with ridicule. For if they had remained in the United Kingdom these who now live in Hongkong would have been eligible to exercise a vote not only in regard to their own domestic concerns but in regard, also, to those wider issues with which the Imperial Government has to deal. They would not, indeed, have been precluded from following the example of Mr. Kewick and Mr. GERRARD STEWART and taking a seat in the House of Commons itself. The only reason, therefore, for the continuance in Hongkong of an antiquated system which the Colony has long outgrown is the failure of the community to press their claims with sufficient persistency. If proper steps are taken to bring their case before the attention of the Secretary of State himself, instead of allowing it to be pigeon-holed by the permanent officials of the Colonial Office, it will have a good prospect of receiving sympathetic consideration. We venture to doubt, however, whether Mr. Pollock's proposal would be accepted in its entirety. For while a strong claim can be made out by the British residents of the Colony to a system of government more in accordance with that which they have been accustomed to regard as a natural right, there would be some difficulty in showing that it ought to be extended to other sections of the community to whom it is entirely foreign.

A mail for Europe *via* Siberia closes to-day at 4 p.m.

Thirty dollars in money and jewellery valued at \$40 have been stolen from Mr. H. Yamashita's house, 18 Macdonald Road.

Mr. Ian Carmichael, son of Mr. H. F. Carmichael, of Hongkong, has joined the Royal Naval Air Service as Flight Sub-lieutenant.

The Hongkong Football Club Challenge Shield, which is of solid silver and measures 18 inches by 21 inches, is reported to have been stolen from Wellington Barracks. The shield was on exhibition in the Sergeants' Mess.

As will be seen on reference to our advertisement columns, a Kermesse will take place on Sunday in the compound of the R. C. Cathedral, Hongkong. This affords an excellent opportunity for parents of friends to obtain new toys, just arrived from England, for the children, and some useful articles for Christmas at very cheap prices. Selections of music will be discoursed by the Orchestra Philharmonica.

The next organ recital in St. John's Cathedral takes place on Monday, at 5.30 p.m. Mr. G. D. Pitzpiros, who is the British Consul at Swatow, is the vocalist, and, although he has not sung here before, his appearance will be looked forward to with interest, as his reputation as a singer is considerable. His solos are a Recit and Air from the "Messiah" and a very fine song of the late Coleridge Taylor. The organ solos include Karg Elert's wonderful tone picture "Night," and Mendelssohn's first organ sonata, which has not been played here for some considerable time.

ALLEGED PAYMENT OF MONEY TO ALIEN ENEMIES.
IMPORTANT TEST CASE IN HONGKONG.

Before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday, Messrs. Thorsens and Co., and Karl Jensen, 9 Queen's Road Central, were charged with unlawfully trading with an enemy firm, Pascegar and Co. residents and carrying on business at Amoy. There was a further charge against Thorsens and Co. of further paying \$166.87 for the benefit of alien enemies, viz., Carlowitz and Co., Arnold, Karberg and Co., and Melchers and Co. Mr. G. N. Orme, (of the Crown Solicitor's Office), prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Preston (of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes, and Masters), defended.

It was decided to proceed with the charge of payments for alien enemy firms, and Mr. Jenkin said he was going to contend that from the letters of the Colonial Secretary the defendants had the permission of the Governor, or, if they had not that permission, they could have reasonably concluded from the letters and honestly believed they had such permission.

The Chief Clerk in the employ of defendants, Mr. C. W. Olsen, said that Mr. Sorensen, the head of the firm, was absent from the Colony from September until a few days ago. Thorsens and Co. were the agents of the East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen, a shipping company and general importers and exporters, and the payments were made by the defendants in their capacity as agents to Deacon and Co., the West Asiatic Company, agents at Canton, a British firm. On January 28th witness wrote to the Colonial Secretary asking for permission to make payments to them, Meyer and Co., Manila, for fees in connection with the transshipping of cargo; and also to make payments of \$174.5, to certain unnamed German firms in Canton for rebates. The Colonial Secretary replied that he had no objection to the payments. Prior to Deacon and Co. being agents in Canton, Melchers and Co. were the agents, and in Manila, Behn, Meyer and Co. had been succeeded by Smith, Bell and Co. Both changes were made at the instigation of Thorsens and Co.

Witness asked about the payment of rebates, witness said they were in respect to shipments prior to the outbreak of war.

Mr. Jenkin said that raised a new question which he had not thought of, it would form another line of argument. Mr. Jenkin asked witness—Why, prior to remitting the payments in this case on October 5th, to Deacon & Co., did you not ask permission of the Government?

Witness—Because I believed that the permission we received from the Colonial Secretary, in the letter mentioned covered that particular instance. When he wrote for permission, and was granted it, for payments through the agents in Canton, Melchers and Co. were the agents, but on this occasion Deacon and Co. were agents, and he had that well in mind, and was to great extent influenced by it. When the German firm were agents permission was granted and details were asked for.

In answer to Mr. Orme, witness said he read the proclamations in the *Gazette*. Mr. Orme—Did you notice any altered conditions between January 28th and October 5th, which would make you cautious as to payment of German firms in Canton?

Witness answered that he had not noticed them. There were so many regulations issued that he got a little mixed they were very difficult to follow.

The hearing was adjourned.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.

PREFERRED AGAINST MANAGING DIRECTOR OF PARR & CO.

At the Magistracy yesterday, Valentin Charles Parr, described as Managing Director of Parr & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Vaux Road, was charged in police court with receiving \$100 on behalf of the firm on October 31st, for the purpose of re-opening an office at Canton, payment in advance, and purchasing furniture, and for advertising, and fraudulently using the money for his own purpose.

Mr. Haywood (of Messrs. Holmes & Haywood) prosecuted, and applied for formal remand for one week, when would probably instruct Counsel.

Detective Henderson said that he arrested Parr at 4.15 p.m. on the 14th inst. at the Central Police Station, with the warrant produced.

The Magistrate asked who the complainant was.

Mr. Haywood said that it was a man named Lau Un Fan, a director of the Company.

Detective Henderson added that a pass was issued from the Passes Office the defendant for Macao on the 14th inst. by the S. C. Cheung Chow. The pass allowed defendant to go to Canton. He received instructions to revoke the defendant's pass on the Cheung Chow. He did not leave, but intended leaving the *Taiwan*. When defendant came the Pass Office he was taken to witness office.

Replying to defendant, witness said that the warrant of arrest had not been issued when he was in the Central Police Station.

In reply to Mr. Wood, Parr said that he had been five years in the East, eight months of which had been spent in Hongkong. He had no money in the bank, he was getting some from Canton and Fochow.

Mr. Haywood suggested bail of \$2,000.

When asked if he could find a surety, defendant said he had friends but he did not know if they were in a position to stand bail, and he did not like to ask them. "I was so taken yesterday at the arrest," he added "I have not had a wink of sleep. I am in the Police Station from 9 till 5 p.m."

Inspector Terrell said that from information he had received he could see his way clear to ask for less bail.

Consequently, defendant was remanded in police custody for 48 hours, to enable him to secure bail if possible.

THE WAR.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON EGYPT.

CLOSURE OF SUEZ CANAL EXPECTED.

SIR JOHN FRENCH RESIGNS COMMAND.

FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS.

HOSTILE ARABS REPULSED.

AUSTRIA'S "COMPLETELY EVASIVE" REPLY TO AMERICA.

ILL-FATED ZEPPELINS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL WARFARE.

ENEMY AVIATION CAMP BOMBED.

PARIS, December 16th.
2.40 a.m.

A communiqué states:—There has been the usual cannonading and French aeroplanes have continued their activity. A squadron of thirteen bombed an aviation camp east of Mulhausen, striking the hangars. There were fifteen enemy aircraft in the camp, but only five rose and unsuccessfully tried to drive off the French fighters.

GERMAN MUNITION DEPOT BLOWN UP.

PARIS, December 16th.
4.55 p.m.

A communiqué states:—There has been grenade fighting at Artois. Big French bombs blew up a German ammunition depot in the region of Tracy-le-Val. The batteries on the Vosges prevented the Germans repairing their destroyed trenches. There has been further intense Allied aerial activity, to our advantage.

BOMBARDMENTS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, December 15th.

The Press Bureau publishes a despatch from British Headquarters in France, which says:—

Our artillery to-day bombarded Gommecourt, enemy trenches east of Givenchy and the village of Lomenil. Hostile artillery showed considerable activity against our trenches east and north-east of Ypres, to which our artillery vigorously replied. We bombed an enemy trench at Le Touquet, west of the River Lys, with hand grenades on Monday evening, causing great confusion. The weather continues bright and cold.

MORE FRENCH SUCCESSES.

PARIS, December 16th.

A communiqué says that an artillery duel turned to our advantage, the enemy's troops and convoys being dispersed. The German defences were badly damaged at various points. Three French air squadrons of respectively 11, 22 and 12 aeroplanes, bombed and damaged the railway junction at Mulheim, the enemy establishments of Hauriancourt, and the works in the Chateau Salins district. A German squadron of five machines was driven off at Chateau Salins.

CHANGES IN BRITISH COMMANDS.

LONDON, December 15th.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. Cornwall asked whether the selection of General Joffre as Generalissimo of the French forces would necessitate any important changes in the higher British commands.

Mr. Asquith replied that some changes would be announced almost immediately, but they would not be connected in any way with the French Government's changes.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOSTILE ARABS.

DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

CAIRO, December 16th.

An official announcement states that there was another engagement on the western frontier on the 15th inst. Colonel Gordon encountered twenty four miles westward of Matruh, hostile Arabs with guns and machine-guns under Gaafar Pasha. The enemy attacked vigorously, but were driven back with heavy losses. Daylight failing, we were unable to ascertain figures. Our casualties were four British and four Indians killed, five British officers and eighteen of other ranks and fifteen Indians wounded. The prisoners, among whom was Sheikh Tissan Gabriel, state that in the fight on the 11th the enemy lost 80 killed and over 30 wounded.

STRENGTH OF THE TURKS.

SECRET INFORMATION

LONDON, December 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that it would not be in the public interest to state the means at his disposal to ascertain the strength of the Turkish forces at Bagdad, or why the expedition had advanced so far. The Foreign Office and the India Office were in close touch with the former subject, and the Government's appreciation of the services of the expedition had been conveyed to Sir John Nixon and to General Townshend.

HEAVY TURKISH ATTACK.

LONDON, December 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that there was heavy rifle fire at Kut-el-Amara, on the north front, on the 15th. There was also a heavy Turkish attack on a village on the right bank of the Tigris, which was repulsed. All was quiet on the 15th. Reinforcements continue to stream up as they arrive.

AT THE DARDANELLES.

PARIS, December 16th.

Cannonading and mining continue at the Dardanelles.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FOUR MILLION FRESH TROOPS.

LONDON, December 15th.

General Martinovitch, of the Montenegrin Army, who has been attached to the Russian Command for the past four months, and is passing through Rome en route to Cetinje, said the Russians will resume the offensive in the Spring with four million fresh troops.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IN THE BALKANS.

STIRRING ACCOUNT OF RECENT HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, December 15th.

Reuter's correspondent at the Headquarters in the Balkans, telegraphing on the 13th inst., states that the French, on withdrawing from Strumitza, linked up with the British. Since then, combined movements have been carried out with the greatest precision and regularity.

During the fighting on the 8th inst., a wounded officer counted seven lines of Bulgars advancing in waves to attack a rocky peak, concentrating several thousand men over a front of 200 yards. The scarcity of artillery prevented the British from profiting by the target, but two days later, when the junction was effected with the French, the Bulgarians attempted similar tactics and were caught by the French 75's, which did fearful execution.

The French afterwards shelled the village of Dedeli, which was blown to bits, inflicting terrible losses on the Bulgarians, who were somewhat hasty in occupying it. The Bulgarians, for the remainder of the retirement, were not so eager to come to close quarters. Consequently, the Anglo-French casualties were only a few dozen for the remainder of the week, apart from the severe losses during the fighting on the 8th inst., which, however, were under a thousand.

The Allies, during the retirement, cleared the country of foodstuffs. It was amazing to see the soldiers driving herds of cattle and sheep, which work they regarded as a great joke.

Meanwhile, reinforcements are pouring into Salonika, the most recent arrivals being Scottish regiments, who are making a fine impression. The great semi-circle of hills round Salonika has been most strongly fortified and is regarded as impregnable.

NOTHING NEW.

PARIS, December 16th.

A communiqué states:—There is nothing new to report concerning the eastern army. The Bulgarians have not crossed the Greek frontier.

ITALIAN HELP FOR THE ALLIES.

PARIS, December 15th.

A Rome telegram says that it is believed in Italian military circles that Italy will shortly be able to land 80,000 men in Albania.

SMALL GERMAN DETACHMENTS.

SALONIKA, December 15th.

According to the best available information only small German detachments, chiefly artillery, are with the Bulgarians.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN BOMBARDMENT.

DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH ADVANCE.

ROME, December 16th.

A communiqué states:—An Austrian bombardment at Meschaden and San Giovanni in no way interfered with the Italian communications with Albania, to which place troops have been successfully transported.

One transport and one destroyer struck floating mines, but the troops and crews were saved by the escorting vessels, with the exception of 43, who were mostly killed by the explosion.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

ROME, December 15th.

A communiqué says that, apart from an Austrian bombardment of the Italian positions on the Isonzo front, to which the Italians effectively replied, there is nothing of importance to report.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN DESIGNS ON EGYPT?

SIGNIFICANT DUTCH SHIPPING ACTION.

LONDON, December 16th.

A telegram from Rotterdam states that Dutch East India liners have been ordered not to use the Suez Canal at present, but to follow the Cape route. There will be ten days instead of a weekly service.

The manager of the Rotterdamse Lloyd, interviewed, said that the decision was due to the uncertainty of obtaining coals at the coaling stations. There was no political reason for the change.

Speculation in Holland on the subject has been increased by the publication of a German telegram purporting to emanate from Cairo, stating that the British are strongly fortifying the Suez Canal, and that troops are landing daily at Alexandria, where it is estimated that there are 240,000 already.

General Mackensen is mentioned as likely to command an expedition against Egypt.

NEW ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

CREW KILLED AND WOUNDED.

COPENHAGEN, December 16th.

The new Zeppelin L 22 was destroyed by the explosion of a bomb as it was leaving the shed at Western Schlegwig. The crew of forty were killed or wounded, and the huge shed was demolished.

The L 22, which had been only a few weeks in use, is described as the sister ship of Z 18 which recently exploded. She was fitted with all the latest improvements. There were platforms on top of the envelope for machine-guns and anti-aircraft guns, invisible gondolas, and detachable rafts in case of accidents at sea. The Z 28 was wrecked near Hamburg.

Four Zeppelins have been destroyed quite recently.

TWO ZEPPELINS LOST.

COPENHAGEN, December 15th.

It is reported that a new Zeppelin stationed near Hamburg exploded on the 17th ult. and that another Zeppelin was destroyed during the latter part of November at Bitterfeld.

GREEK SHIPS.

A SIGNIFICANT ORDER.

LONDON, December 15th.

The Greek Government has commanded all Greek vessels above 1,500 tons at Cardiff and ordered them to proceed to Hampton Roads for cargoes of foodstuffs.

Reuter's correspondent at Malta says it is understood that fresh instructions have been received sanctioning the release of some Greek ships held up there.

GREEK SITUATION FAVOURABLE.

ATHENS, December 15th.

Everything at present is going on very favourably. The Entente relations with Greece are steadily improving.

King Constantine attends the ball on the Tsar's name-day, and the Bulgarian Minister has issued a reassuring announcement indicating that the Bulgarians will not enter Greece. The latter have now given the Allies free movement over a large sweep of territory, Greek, and in eastern Macedonia the Greek troops are being removed westward.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES. ANOTHER HORRIBLE STORY.

LONDON, December 15th.

Lord Bryce has issued further authenticated details of the massacres of the Armenians, constituting another awful story of murder, torture and rapine. A competent authority estimates that out of a total of two millions of Armenians, a million have been murdered.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, December 16th.

The Entente Powers have recognised the Carranza Government in Mexico.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIR JOHN FRENCH RESIGNS COMMAND.

SUCCEEDED BY SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

LONDON, December 16th.

The War Office announces that Sir Douglas Haig has been appointed to succeed Field-Marshal Sir John French in command of the army in France and Flanders.

The War Office announcement adds that since the commencement of the war, and during sixteen months of severe and incessant strain, Field-Marshal French has most ably commanded our Armies in France and Flanders. He has now, at his own instance, relinquished the command, and His Majesty's Government, with a full appreciation of and gratitude for the conspicuous services which Sir John French has rendered the country at the front, have, with the King's approval, requested Field-Marshal French to accept the appointment of Field-Marshal commanding the chief of the troops in the United Kingdom. Sir John French has accepted the appointment, and the King has been pleased to confer upon Sir John French the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom.

LATER.

Sir John French relinquished the command at his own instance.

He has been appointed Field-Marshal commanding the troops in the United Kingdom.

The King has made him a Viscount.

GERMAN WAR FINANCE.

APPEAL FOR BIG CREDIT.

LONDON, December 15th.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that, in the Reichstag, Dr. Helfferich made an emphatic appeal that the House should pass a credit of five hundred millions sterling. He said Germany's existence as a nation and Empire had still to be wrested from their enemies, and the war must be prosecuted at all risks. He added that "the great success of the September Loan enables us to wait till March before another Loan, merely issuing Treasury Bills."

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

THE BLACK LIST WORKING SUCCESSFULLY.

LONDON, December 16th.

In the House of Commons, in the Committee on the Trading with the Enemy Extension Bill, the Government was urged to abandon the black list of neutrals and to extend it to all persons of enemy association.

Lord Cecil said that the black list scheme was working successfully abroad, including China and Portuguese East Africa, where great injury had been done to German trade with wonderfully little disturbance of British trade. The frame work of the Bill was not suitable to the suggestion of extension, and he asked the House to keep the measure within its present limits.

"OPPRESSION" IN INDIA.

SEDITIONOUS PAMPHLETS AT PEKING.

PEKING, December 15th.

A flood of lying pamphlets regarding British "oppression" in India has arrived here by the mail from Holland. The books bear the imprint, "Published by the Indian National Party," but they are obviously of German origin and were posted in the Dutch mail in order to avoid the British censors.

BRITISH POLITICS.

LONDON, December 15th.

The Unionist papers which have been attacking the Government state Mr. Bonar Law's speech was the feature of the debate in the House of Commons. Its effect on the House was most marked, and it undoubtedly prevented discontented Unionists from challenging a division.

SAFE CONDUCT FOR BOYED AND PAPAN.

WASHINGTON, December 16th.

The British Embassy has authorised the issue of safe conducts to Boyed and Papan, who will sail for Rotterdam on the 20th.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM JARDINE.

LONDON, December 15th.

The death is announced of Sir William Jardine. The deceased Baronet, who was Capt. and Hon. Major of the 8th Batt. K. O. Scottish Borderers, served through the South African War. He was a member of the Royal Company of Archers, the King's Bodyguard for Scotland.

LORD ALVERSTONE.

LONDON, December 16th.

The death is announced of Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England since 1900.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUEZ CANAL.

EXPECTED TO BE CLOSED.

LONDON, December 16th.

Enquiries among shipping companies in London show that none have decided to abandon the Suez Canal route in favour of the Cape, though several said that the question was being seriously considered, one declaring that they expected that the Suez Canal would be closed.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

"COMPLETELY EVASIVE."

AMSTERDAM, December 16th.

The Austrian reply to the American Note was handed to the United States Ambassador at Vienna on the 15th. It is completely evasive, and asks for particular instances of the submarine commander's violations of International Law. It declares that Austria is willing, in principle, to enter into an exchange of opinion with the American Government, and expresses sympathy with the American victims.

AMERICA AND AUSTRIA.

CABINET SUPPORTS PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, December 15th.

The Cabinet has unanimously supported President Wilson regarding Austria, and have agreed that diplomatic relations must be severed if the American demands are not met.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

STRENGTH OF ENEMY FORCES.

LONDON, December 16th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil said that he had little reliable information concerning the enemy force at Hamadan, but he understood that there were some 8,000 irregulars, and 3,000 revolted gendarmes.

RUSSIANS IN PURSUIT.

PETROGRAD, December 16th.

A communiqué states:—Our forces continue to pursue the Turo-Germans along the Hamadan road. A deputation from the population of influential Ilkams from Hamadan have come and begged protection against the rebels.

GERMAN INTRIGUE AND CHINA'S CHANGE.

LONDON, December 16th.

In the House of Commons at question time, Lord Robert Cecil said he had no reason to suppose that German intrigue had anything to do with the constitutional change in China.

THE "PEACE SHIP."

LONDON, December 16th.

Fords "peace ship" has arrived at Kirkwall, en route for Christiana.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AMERICAN CONSUL'S STRANGE ACTION.

HIS RECALL ASKED FOR.

PEKING, December 16th.

An interesting situation has developed as the outcome of an action by the American Consul at Harbin, who assisted German prisoners to escape, contending that Harbin is neutral territory. The Russian Minister insists on his recall, and the matter is under discussion.

GERMANS FEAR INTERNMENT.

PEKING, December 16th.

The Germans in north China are disconcerted, fearing action for preparing for their internment. It is known they have been discussing plans for such an emergency.

CORONATION TO BE DELAYED.

PEKING, December 16th.

It is tolerably certain that the Coronation will not occur for two months, as the preparation for the grand ceremonies is a big undertaking. Li Yuan Hung has been made a Prince. The Chamber of Commerce will arrange holidays for the 18th, 19th and 20th.

[“CHUNG NGOI SAN PO” SERVICE.]

CORONATION COINS TO BE STRUCK.

The Financial Board has ordered Imperial Commemorative Coins to be struck.

CORRUPT OFFICIALS DISMISSED.

The Board of Communications has found members of the staff of the Peking Mukden Railway guilty of abuses and decided to dismiss them.

POOR HOUSE TO BE ESTABLISHED.

It is proposed to establish a workhouse for the poor.



AND THEY USED TO BE SO THIN.

Get in the Game—Sargol Makes Plump, Peevish People Plump and Popular. Perhaps you yourself have envied the rounded beauty of such figures as these graceful, well-developed, splendidly healthy—you see them at all public places—admired by all. Perhaps you dread to don your street, tennis or bathing dress because of your own painful thinness—you wonder bitterly why you are thin—you eat good food and plenty of it—but somehow you can't gain flesh—why is it?

You are thin doubtless because the flesh-producing elements in your foods pass away from your body instead of being retained to build it up—your system lacks the power of proper assimilation—a dozen meals a day will not increase your weight—they will only add to the loss.

You need something to stop this waste—you need Sargol. SARGOL combines with the sugars, starches and albumenoids in your food in such a way that they are readily absorbed by the blood and carried to the parts of the body where they are most needed to nourish and build it up.

As your semi-starved body gains in flesh and rounds out to its normal beautiful proportions you will find yourself improving wonderfully in looks, in vitality and in vigor.

Try this wonderful flesh builder that has made thousands of men and women heavier, healthier and happier. A Gold Medal was awarded Sargol at the Brussels Exposition in 1910, another at Rome in 1911. A. S. WATSON & CO., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

"Don't Worry—Take Sargol."

[709-5]



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.

Beware of IMITATIONS

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

LAVE CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[74]



CHAPOTEAU'S MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil. Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.

Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS

which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headaches, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

Sold in boxes, 2/6, 1/6 & 2/6.

Coughs, colds

and chills should never be neglected. In order to relieve the hacking cough, to soothe inflamed tissues, to regain the health and strength that resists or overcomes serious illness, it is necessary to follow the guidance of thousands of doctors and nurses who insist on the use of genuine

SCOTT'S Emulsion

Sold by all Chemists.

[1137-7]



I say

KEATINGS LOZENGES

Cure the Worst Cough

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 16th at 10.59 a.m.—The cyclone has weakened further. It is now shown as a trough of high pressure from the over Yangtze Valley to S. Japan.

The northern depression has passed into the Pacific.

A depression has formed over S.E. Mongolia. Pressure changes in southern districts are all.

The monsoon is in 'erupted to the North of Sharp Peak. It remains moderate over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Forecast

Hongkong & Neighbourhood: N.E. winds, moderate; fine.

Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Loochoo: No. 1.

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Loochoo: No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

At Hongkong Observatory, December 16th.

Previous Day at 2 p.m.

On 16th at 6 a.m.

On 16th at 2 p.m.

Barometer 30.10 30.14 0.08 3

Temperature 65 57 67

Humidity 47 80 45

Wind Direction West WSW

Force 2 0 2

Weather b. hf b

Rain — — —

Highest open air temperature on 16th 67

Lowest open air temperature on 16th 56

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 17th to 23rd December.

High Water Low Water

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING.

ENGAGING PERSONALITY OF COHEN.

MYSTERY OF FOUR BOXES.

The case was resumed at the Magistrate's court yesterday, before Mr. F. A. Hazledorn, in which Edmund Water Hickrath, aged 31, described as a merchant, of England; Ethel Reardon, aged 37, of New York; and Madam Delcario, of France, are charged with importing 707 lbs. of opium into the Colony by the *Mishima Maru*. There is a second charge against the defendants of being in possession of opium without a permit from the Superintendent of Police.

Questioned by Mr. Jenkin, Mrs. Reardon said that when she was preparing to break the journey at Hongkong the steward came to her and said there were four boxes in the hold in her name; but she had never previously seen these four boxes until they were placed on the deck by Mr. King and others. Cohen did not tell her how many boxes he was sending; he said there were a few boxes. She now knew that eight boxes had been found, four of which were in her name and four in the name of Madam Delcario. She saw that the labels on some of her boxes bore the name Reardon—the correct name—and on others the name was spelled incorrectly. Madam Delcario, witness said, was not aware that there were any boxes on the ship in her name. Madam, to her knowledge, had never met Cohen; and she could not give any explanation as to how the four boxes in her name came to be on the vessel. When she (witness) spoke to Cohen about coming East she told him that Madam Delcario was travelling with her; that was all.

After he had arranged for her luggage, he removed the key that the police had handed the vessel, but this did not cause her any uneasiness. "I thought, perhaps, it was customary for them to come on board to examine luggage; and of course I did not worry."

You could have disposed of the key had you desired; there was an interval of half an hour.

Yes, but I did not think anything. Then all you have told us about those boxes is all you know?—Absolutely, all I know.

And you saw that the only reason you can give for the name of Delcario appearing on the boxes is because you met Cohen, her name frequently to Cohen?—That is the only possible reason I can see.

Have you ever seen the handwriting which appears on the labels, before?—No, it is not my handwriting; I have not seen it before, nor does anyone I know write like that.

Cross-examined by Mr. King, Mrs. Reardon said that she had an opportunity of disposing of her keys before the police examined her boxes had she so desired. She was up on deck. She boarded the vessel at Marseilles, but had three pieces of luggage placed on board at London. Madam Delcario had all her luggage sent overland.

Was Madam Delcario travelling with you as a friend, a travelling companion, or what?

She was travelling with me as a friend. I asked her to come with me on the voyage and I bought her her ticket.

Did she have her own luggage?—I suppose so.

How much luggage would you require for the trip to Canton and then for going on to Yokohama? One trunk and a hat box?—Yes, that would do.

Would that be sufficient for two ladies for several weeks?—Yes, quite sufficient on board, I can assure you.

And at Canton?—Quite sufficient. I should have had dinner there.

At Hongkong for a week?—I should have had plenty of clothes. I had two evening gowns, and an afternoon gown.

Mr. Jenkin—And we have milliner shops, and you have got money; I do not think that matters. I am a married man. Mrs. Reardon; I know.

Mr. King—What was the date of this luncheon at the Piccadilly?—About the 11th or 12th of October.

Was Madam Delcario with you?—No. What kind of a man is Mr. Cohen; how would you describe him?—He is a very pleasant man. Always very well dressed, very nice, and in every way he was a man who would impress one as being quite a gentleman.

You say you met him three or four years ago; was he a friend of yours?—No. We were merely shipboard acquaintances, and we had also met in the different restaurants—that is all.

And the result of your acquaintance with him was the little scheme to defraud the shipping company?—I cannot say that. I was allowed to have a certain amount of luggage, and as I was not taking much I did not see why I should not take some for someone else. It is done everywhere.

By which arrangement you avoid payment of freight?—I never thought of that at the time; it is done so often. I would do it for anybody if they asked me.

Mr. Jenkin—You try her Mr. King; try the offer.

Witness—Yes, I would do it for Mr. King.

Mr. King—I fully appreciate the offer, but do you know that cinematograph films are dangerous goods and are required to be deposited in a place of safety?—I have no idea whatever about cinematograph films.

Mr. J. H. Taggart was called to speak as to the personality of Cohen. He had met the man and also knew that he had been in films. He was of a Jewish type, specially dressed, was a man who would induce one to repose confidence in him. He impressed me as being a gentleman, and a man of position.

Mr. King—If he asked you to take four boxes of cinematograph films as personal luggage, would you?—I personally would not. (Laughter.)

Madam Delcario said she could give absolutely no explanation regarding the four boxes in her name. She also said that she had never seen Cohen.

Mr. Jenkin also gave evidence, producing three bunches of his own keys, with which he said, he was able to open five of the boxes in Court.

Mr. King—How many keys are there?—Fourteen.

Mr. King—The same number as Hickrath's?—Yes, and equally as innocent and guilty.

The case was again adjourned.

HUGE SMUGGLING PLOT.

SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY AT SAN FRANCISCO.

A gigantic smuggling plot involving the passing of more than \$200,000 for the safe delivery on shore of eighty-six Chinese stowaways found on the Pacific Mail liner *Mongolia* at San Francisco, on October 28th, by immigration and customs inspectors, has been unfolded. It is said by Federal investigators that part of the money was paid to one of the white officers of the vessel before leaving Hongkong. The balance was to have been paid once the feet of the Celestials touched terra firma at San Francisco. It was stated by immigration officials that a number of arrests of white as well as Chinese members of the *Mongolia's* crew would likely be ordered. Since the attempted wholesale stowaway delivery was discovered several of the white officers of the ship have been under surveillance. It was stated, however, that so far as the investigation had progressed none of the ranking officers of the vessel were involved. The price agreed upon for the guaranteed delivery on shore in San Francisco, when the Chinese were sent aboard the *Mongolia* in Hongkong is said to have been \$250 each.

AN ALL NIGHT SEARCH.

Twenty-five immigration inspectors under Immigration Chief Frank Hays and twenty customs inspectors and guards under Inspector Samuel Sackett, were engaged in the capture of the stowaways. The search for more continued all night as the "tip" which was received in advance of the arrival of the vessel was to the effect that there were 100 secreted aboard.

The stowaways were taken to Angel Island, where they will be held until the investigation is completed. It is not likely that the Pacific Mail will have to send out another of its Panama boats besides the *Pera* in order to transport the smuggled Chinese home. The *Pera*, which was to be the final boat to the Orient, is already booked full with the Celestial crews of the other liners. The fact that the *Mongolia* was the last vessel to cross the Pacific under the Pacific Mail ensign and that conditions were more or less demoralised, made it possible, say the investigators, for the conspiracy to be planned and partly consummated.

SEEKING "HIGHER-UPS."

It is contended by officials of the department that the stowaways could not have remained undiscovered on the tip without the co-operation of some member or members of the staff of officers. On this theory the investigators are attempting to place the responsibility on higher-ups, assisted by confessions which are said to have been made by the "No. 1 boys"—the Chinese heads of various departments.

Warning that the *Mongolia* was bringing a large number of Chinese coolies, not admitted under the immigration laws, who had paid to be concealed on board, was cabled to Washington from Hongkong, and secret service men were on the lookout when the liner arrived. It had evidently been the plan of the smugglers to shut the Chinese ashore during the night, as they remained hidden while the immigration inspectors inspected the regular travellers in the Chinese quarters.

MAKE MIDNIGHT RAID.

At midnight the officials boarded the liner unheralded and they soon found confirmation for the Washington "tip." The *Mongolia* was simply alive with Chinese. Their number, the inspectors found, was greater than the required crew complement. The investigation revealed a series of strange hiding places, where the stowaways had existed on the twenty-eight-day voyage from Hongkong. In the coal bunkers a regular had been made within the jaws of a huge bucket. Here were found blankets and remnants of food. The stowaways had spent the long days and nights in the darkness, but were supplied with rice and dried fish. Two tubs of shoyu and tea pots were also found in the lair.

LIFE IN PETROGRAD.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

A prominent Anglo-Russian business man, who has just reached London after a lengthy stay in Petrograd and a visit to Sweden, had many interesting things to say to an *Evening Standard* representative, as to life in the Russian capital, and the Scandinavian view of the war.

What disturbances there have been in Petrograd and Moscow, said Mr. King, "were created by German agents and a negligible set of advocates for a separate peace, who are known and scorned by all true Russians. Strikes are sternly discouraged by patriotic appeals from popular liberal leaders."

"Life in Petrograd is normal, except for the increasing cost of some daily essentials, such as bread, sugar, fuel, etc. This is caused partly by the difficulty of transport, nearly all available wagons being required for military purposes. Some speculators also tried to accumulate stocks, to force up prices. In this way, also, the silver currency was hoarded, necessitating the issue of jubilee stamps as legal tender. This is only a temporary expedient. The municipal tram, lighting, and other establishments are all in usual operation."

"In Stockholm I conversed with two former Petrograd German merchants, now German Government agents buying metallic ores and other goods in Sweden. I gathered from them that the popular opinion in Germany is that they can make peace with Russia at any moment, but intend first to destroy its power for future trouble. England, they believe, is also tired of the war, and ready to listen to terms, but France is the uncompromising and unchanging enemy and obstacle to peace."

"The military and official classes in Sweden are pronounced German sympathisers. Although the merchants and manufacturers are on the side of the Allies, they admitted they were sending copper, metal ores, and other goods to Germany, but explained that they received in exchange chemicals and other indispensable German exports, including Belgian coal."

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. L. W. Arnold, Penang Free School, has been granted a commission in the army.

Mr. K. Laird, Inspector of Mines, Perak, has obtained a commission in the Royal Garrison Artillery.

Mr. Gilbert L. Stratton, of the Pahang Consolidated Co., Ltd., is leaving for England to undergo training for the front.

Mr. F. J. Churchill has returned to Negri Sembilan. He has been fighting upon the Western front, where he went through the second battle of Ypres.

WHAT JAPAN IS DOING IN CHOSUN.

The only comprehensive source of information on Korea is to be found in the Government-General publications and the Annual Report on Progress and Reforms in Chosen is the most comprehensive of these. Unfortunately these reports are always late in making an appearance, the present volume, issued in July last, dealing with 1913, with statistics for 1914, but we get a most exhaustive review of what is being done in the peninsula and cannot escape the conviction that, although exception may be taken on political grounds to much that goes on there, the Japanese are effecting real reforms and bringing about changes that must be of immense benefit to the people of the country.

The topographical changes that are being brought about in Korea are perhaps reforms of the greatest general interest. Fine highways connecting village with village and town with town, are now replacing the bridge paths and rutts that have always passed for roads in Korea, and railways are gradually spreading out and linking up the chief centres of population throughout the country. Of the progress made in this work the following details speak eloquently:—

The plan of the Government is the construction of 23 state roads of a length of almost fifteen hundred miles at a cost of ten million yen. Work was begun in 1911 and by the end of the fiscal year 1913-14 half of the total was completed. There are now in Korea, including roads constructed prior to the annexation in 1910, over twelve hundred miles of graded highways. First class roads are 24 feet wide, and include those connecting the capital with the provincial governments; second class roads are 18 feet wide, and run between the provincial governments and the ports and prefectural magistracies. The total length of the roads in the peninsula is over six thousand miles, the old native roads included, these being now repaired and improved.

There are now over a thousand miles of railways in the peninsula, the latest line to be completed being that between the capital and Gensan on the east coast, 134 miles in length. A more ambitious project is the line extending north from Gensan to the Chinese boundary, a distance of 373 miles. It will, of course, take some years to complete this, but the opening up of the northern provinces by railways should have a most beneficial effect upon the development of these regions, which are almost a *terra incognita*, known only to the hunter of big game.

Korea's foreign trade is growing slowly and is still very small, not exceeding a hundred million yen for both exports and imports.

In industry, the business of the Oriental Development Co., which has come in for much criticism in the press, receives considerable attention as a Government project, concerned engaged in agricultural and industrial undertakings and so forth. In 1913 the company's subscribed and paid-up capital was ten million yen. The Government held shares to the value of three millions; the reserve fund was Y428,400; and debentures issued Y19,350,000. Its net profits in 1913 were Y1,361,400, which permitted of a 7 per cent dividend to private shareholders. It is stated that conditions for 1913 were much better almost along every line, and doubtless measures have been taken to rid it of those evils of management of which complaint has been common.

Every department of the Government receives a survey, and the Report, a bulky volume, is well supplied with excellent photographs which give a graphic idea of what Japan is doing in the peninsula territory.—*The Far East*

RAUB GOLD MINE

The following are the results of the crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ended 4th December, 1915:—

BUKIT KAMAN.

Stone Crushed4,488 tons.

Gold Obtained 718 ozs.

Average per ton2.616 dwts.

BUKIT MALACCA.

Stone Crushed4,312 tons.

Gold Obtained 452 ozs.

Average per ton2.096 dwts.

A Colombo paper of November 25th says: "A medical man up-country has invented a powerful incendiary war bomb, the formula for which he has forwarded to the ministry of munitions and inventions, London, in response to an appeal which appeared in the newspapers from Mr. E. W. Moir, the comptroller. The bomb is only with four compartments with brittle dimensions and contains quantities of two powerful acids, alcohol and cotton wool. If its claims are established, it may prove to be of importance. It bursts when shot through a gun or dropped from an aircraft, and it is said the explosion is followed by volumes of poisonous and irrepressible fumes and bursts of flame."

DEALING

Lord Derby

recently wrote

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LORD DERBY'S SCHEME.

DEALING WITH THE MARRIED MAN PROBLEM.

Lord Derby, in a letter to *The Times*, recently wrote "as follows regarding his great recruiting scheme, which has met with such remarkable success:—

I desire to express to you my warm gratitude for your patriotic endeavour, by means of your Supplement, to help recruiting.

My conception of an ideal recruiting campaign is to get as many men to enlist under the voluntary system as would have come under a compulsory one. I have always urged that it is the duty of every man in this crisis to offer his services to the State, and for the State definitely to allow him his position, whether it be in some branch of his Majesty's forces, or in the munition works, or in one of the indispensable industries of this country, or even as an indispensable person in a private business. But it must be the State and not the individual which decides a man's proper place in the machinery of the country. I hope by the process of the scheme not only to ascertain what is each man's right position, but to induce him voluntarily to take it. But before this can be done a man must actually enlist, not merely promise to do so. By enlisting men in groups, only to come up when called upon, and allowing them before actually joining to appeal to local tribunals to be put in later groups for reasons which can be specially urged, we shall be able to allot proper places to all men in the "unstarred" list. Then we must carefully examine the whole of the "starred" list, and where a man is wrongfully placed in that list, or a man who, though rightly placed in it, can be spared from his industry, that man must be placed in the "unstarred" list and dealt with accordingly. Badges have been given to munition workers, and in the future armlets, the wearing of which, of course, is purely voluntary, will be given to all men who enlist; to all men who try to enlist and who are rejected on medical grounds; and to all men who have already served their country. Of course in each case the man must be of suitable age.

There is no necessity under this scheme for a man when he enlists to join his regiment immediately. He can do so if he wishes; but if he prefers to be placed in such a group as his age and conditions—i.e., married or single—entitle him to enter and only come to the colours when his group is called up for service, he can request the recruiting officer to do this. He has this assurance: groups will be called up strictly in the order, the younger unmarried men before the older men, and all unmarried men, except those who may be proved to be indispensable to their businesses, before any of the married men. The recruiting officer will inform the recruit of the number of his group, which is determined, as stated above, by age and whether married or single. He is understood, however, that any man who has married since the date of registration will be placed in a group as if unmarried.

Whether the scheme will be a success or not is in the lap of the gods. No mere numbers will make it a success. The married man who enlists must not be penalised by being brought forward earlier for active service than he can rightly expect because the younger man has failed in his duty. Each group represents a particular age, and success can only be attained when it can be shown that each group, and therefore each age, has played its part and come forward in something like equal proportions. Unless the young unmarried man does come forward this voluntary scheme will have failed, and other methods will have to be adopted. It is essential that faith should be kept with the patriotic men who do enlist. I therefore urge everybody of recruitable age to present themselves to the recruiting officer and let that officer decide if he is physically fit for service. If he is, let him take his proper place in his group. The local tribunals will give fair hearing to the recruit's request that he should be put in a later group going to his being indispensable to his business.

If a man does so come forward he will have nothing to reproach himself with in after life. He will have offered his services to his country to be used in whatever way his country may think best, and it is the State and not himself who will have given the decision. His King has called upon him for his services. He has heard the call and has responded to it.

HUMOUR OF THE "COCKNEY."

Mr. W. Pett Ridge gave a short address on Humour in London in the restaurant at the Trocadero the other day. The Irishman, he said, may be humorous with out knowing it, the Scotsman in a cold calculating sort of way, but the "Cockney" depends upon spontaneous direct repartee. He regretted that the old Cockney had disappeared from the London streets. One of the foremost weaknesses of the Cockney, he said, was to take hold of a phrase and to work it into all his speech, but that once such a phrase was established it was never resuscitated in any form. Mr. Pett Ridge related a story to illustrate the constant repetition of these pet words and phrases. At a meeting of the London County Council the subject being discussed was housing in the East End, a well-known Tory Lord had given a long dissertation on the matter, when a Labour member arose whose weakness it was to use the word "practically" in season and out. "Mr. Chairman," said the Labour member, "my noble friend knows nothing whatever of the subject under discussion. Now I know the East End. I was practically born in Stepney."

The American Navy Department has definitely established that the fragment found on the Allan liner *Hesperian*, which was sunk on September 4th off the Irish coast, is part of a torpedo. This disposes of the official German statement that no German submarine was responsible.

NEW COUNCIL FOR DUTCH INDIA.

STEP TOWARDS PARLIAMENTARY INSTITUTIONS.

The Minister at this Hague for the Dutch Colonies has now issued his written reply to the criticisms that found expression in the sections of the Second Chamber in regard to the proposed establishment of a Colonial Council in Netherlands India.

Replying to the question as to whether he had consulted the Netherlands India Governor-General, Mr. Pleijte says the Governor-General agreed with him that the influence of the State body in question will one day have to be of greater importance. He does not think the institution of a Colonial Council can be called premature. To his mind, on the contrary, all hesitation on the subject should be abandoned, for Netherlands India, and more particularly native society, is showing a development and a growing away from former conditions which entails upon the Government the duty of treading in new paths. Everything goes to show that a new era has opened.

NATIVE REPRESENTATION. The Minister cannot see that the native members of the Colonial Council should be appointed and elected exclusively from the Regents. The number of natives following the higher walks in life in Netherlands India, or completing their studies in Europe, is rapidly on the increase. Law, education, medical service, the army are supported by native workers; the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce is employing numbers of well-educated natives, which is also the case with the Department for Civil Public Works, whilst the people's credit organisation has a native inspector.

The Governor-General and the Minister have already agreed in principle on the subject of introducing in the cities of Batavia, Semarang and Sourabaya elections for non-European members of the Municipal Councils. As regards the position of the Council of India in connection with the establishment of a Colonial Council, the Minister remarks that the two bodies do not directly come into touch with one another. The Council of India is not called to judge the work of the Colonial Council and vice versa. It is possible, however, that a majority might gradually form in the Colonial Council which cherished ideas on Colonial management and authority diametrically opposed to those of the Council of India. Then the Council of India, convinced of the correctness of its views, would endeavour to introduce men into the Colonial Council who shared those views, even if the Colonial Council could be said to have the country at its back. It is, however, not the intention to make the proposals of the Council of India binding upon the Governor-General.

WOMEN COUNCILLORS. Replying to a wish expressed in the Chamber's report, the Minister declares that he has no objection to prescribing that the Governor-General shall appoint 19 members at most, leaving the further arrangement to a general regulation. An amendment to this effect is proposed in articles 132 and 135.

The Minister regrets that the proposal of the Government to open the membership of the Colonial Council to women also, has met with objection on the part of many members. Other members have pointed out, and justly so, that there is no reason to exclude the possibility of electing eminent women as members of the Council, and that well educated, capable women might play a prominent role in the development of the native population.

On closer consideration the Minister believes a regulation to the effect that the members of the Council might vote without consulting those who had elected them, is desirable. This regulation has been included in article 136 of the Bill.

SERB ENDURANCE. HOW WOUNDED SOLDIERS SING AMID SUFFERINGS.

Uzbek is the subject of an interesting article by Mr. John W. N. Sullivan in last month's *British Review*. In this city Mr. Sullivan has been working with a voluntary hospital party in a hospital which was in peace times a high school. The whole unit was speedily busy; the Serbian wounded were coming in in shoals.

"One learned," says Mr. Sullivan, "a good deal about the nature of Serbs from the behaviour of the men in the wards. Some of them were too seriously wounded to do more than lie in a silent apathy, staring at the ceiling; but the others were gay, often mischievous, and talkative to an extraordinary degree. One of their oddest characteristics was the insatiable curiosity they displayed about their own wounds. Whenever the doctor started work the patient, if it were any way possible, would struggle to a sitting posture, after borrowing pillows from adjacent beds to enable him to maintain that attitude, and view the whole operation with unflinching attention. He would also offer a great deal of advice! Their endurance was often heroic. I have known a patient with a shattered arm, a very painful wound, hold his arm in position to be dressed, maintain it there without flinching or uttering a sound, and go on playing cards with the man in the next bed, using his other hand."

Magars, Croats, Austrians, Czechs, and Hungarians were among the patients here, and they all seemed to get on excellently together. Often after nightfall, when the lamps in the wards were lit, the Serbs would start to sing. They have a fondness for minor keys, and their interminable chants, each verse ending in a wailing cry, often some mighty Serbian history—often some mighty personage, when the Turks smashed the Serbian Empire, and with it most of their dreams of the future. It was invigorating and homely when the Austrians, forming a rival combination, would burst in with some stirring, familiar old tune. But there was something else, liked about the Austrians. They were not so remote from us, and they were heartily sick of the war—just as we were!

The Serbs, brave with an invincible courage, still professed their eagerness to fight again.

WAR NEWS.

THE MARCH TO BERLIN.

SIR SAM HUGHES TO LEAD THE CANADIANS.

General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, has announced that he will personally take command of the Canadians when the big drive begins on the West front. "It's my plan," he said, "to join the Canadian boys and personally to lead them in the final march to Berlin, which march will start sooner than many of you expect."

"KULTUR" AT HOME

GERMAN OFFICERS FIRE ON LANDSTURMERS' WIVES.

Neutral correspondents affirm that at Darmstadt recently, when the men of forty-five to fifty were called to the front, the women invaded the railway station and threw themselves on the rails to prevent the train from leaving. Officers emptied their revolvers into them, killing and wounding several, after which the train managed to get off on its journey.

GERMAN OFFICERS' GLOOMY VIEW.

A German officer recently made prisoner in Champagne says that, after having taken part in the German attacks in the north, he was sent to the Russian front, only just escaped death in the Pripiet marshes, where so many Germans perish. The sentries, he says, often fall a prey to wolves, and it is quite impossible to entrench in that region. He was afterwards sent back to France, and arrived at Vouziers at 9 o'clock at night. At 4 o'clock next morning he was in the trenches, at 6 he was a prisoner. The Germans, according to this officer, have no more reserves. Everybody has been called up. The fields are cultivated by French soldiers, and Russian prisoners work in the factories. The German soldiers are worn out and tired of the war.

THREE-COURSE MEALS.

DRASTIC SUGGESTIONS BY AN M.P.

Some extraordinary suggestions bearing upon the question of public economy have been made to the Prime Minister by Captain Charles Bathurst, M.P., in the House of Commons. The hon. member suggested that "it should be made a penal offence for any householder to introduce into his house or any tradesman to sell meat at the rate of more than 3lb. for each occupant or for any one to throw away, destroy, or permit to rot or decay any unconsumed meat or bread."

Captain Bathurst also suggested "the confiscation of all luxuries imported from abroad, and levying a fine of £100 upon persons owning and using exclusively for their own pleasure motor-cars and carriages, wearing silks, satins, and costly furs, and jewellery, or consuming in their houses or providing for their guests meals of more than three courses."

PREPARING CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR GERMAN TROOPS.

Special arrangements are being made in Germany for organising the sending of Christmas gifts to troops at the front. In this connection the *Berliner Tageblatt* wrote to the various army commanders asking what classes of gifts they preferred. The replies received provide amusing reading in some cases, especially that from the Crown Prince. Characteristically enough his list is the longest of the lot. Here are a few of his wants: "Red wine, smoking materials, preserved foods, brushes, handkerchiefs, slippers, socks to put inside boots, tooth-brushes, old carpets, candles, and various request comes from Von Bulow, on the Eastern front: 'Muffs are very useful in the East, especially to soldiers, for holding rifles in trenches. Ladies' worn-out muffs are welcome, also these made with skillful adaptation to the purpose. There must be string through them, so that they can be hung around the neck.'"

Mackensen, in Serbia, wants cocoa, chocolate, fat, and butter. Von Gallwitz, on the same front, says he does not want woollen articles, as they are richly provided with wool (says the Rotterdam correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). Admiral von Kester forbids any spirits to be sent. It is added, no spirits are asked for by any troops, except Guards regiments, who would like rum and arrac.

KAISER'S ORDERS TO HINDENBURG.

THE FORCING OF THE DVINA.

German prisoners taken on the northern front relate that the Kaiser, at a recent meeting with Hindenburg, insisted on resolute action to force the Dvina, no matter what the cost in men and material. Hindenburg demanded reinforcements, which the Kaiser refused on the ground that he was unable to spare a single man from the other fronts. After this a military conference was held, as a result of which Hindenburg notified the Emperor of his readiness to resign in the event of further insistence on the capture of Riga and the Dvina.

The Germans, however, profess to anticipate an improvement of the situation in their favour when the Gulf of Riga and the Dvina freeze, thus eliminating the Russian Fleet as an active factor, and also the necessity for the employment of pontoon bridges. Colonel Cerget, however, points out that it is not the river which has served hitherto as the insuperable obstacle to a hostile advance, but the tenacity and heroism of the Russian troops.

Attention is called to the enemy's increasing recourse to mechanical means to replace men on this front. In addition to Maxim and automatic rifles, the Germans in a certain sector recently suddenly discharged a new gas not containing chlorine, the object of which has not yet been precisely ascertained, because the column of smoke was blown back before it reached our trenches, but it is surmised that it was intended to act as a screen to the enemy's movements.—*The Times*.

GERMAN SELF DELUSION.

HOW THE INCREASING SCARCITY OF FOOD IS EXPLAINED AWAY.

[BY FRANCIS GRIBBLE.]

[Mr. Francis Gribble writes of Germany's food problem from first-hand knowledge. He has only recently reached England after being confined in a German internment camp since the beginning of the war.]

For many months the German papers have been full of fierce denunciations of the dark deeds of a certain nefarious person called *Lebensmittelwucherer*. If the English language were like the German, we should translate the word "Necessaries of life usurer;" and the frequency of its appearance in journals of all shades of opinion invites two questions: What is the inwardness of this persistent attack upon a new kind of criminal? Is the *Lebensmittelwucherer* a real person, or only a Bogey Man, conjured up by the disordered imaginations of the distressed? Watching the campaign against him from a German internment camp in which the food supply was always a live issue, I thought both problems out, and came to very definite conclusions about them.

The former question is quickly answered. The campaign implies a theory—one might almost say that it implies an economic philosophy; and the nature of the German is such that he always wants an explanation—philosophical or pseudo-philosophical—of every disconcerting phenomenon. He has sought and found many pseudo-philosophical explanations of his unpopularly with the civilised races and latently he has been seeking a similar explanation of his hunger. The simple explanation that he has been brought to hunger by the scarcity of food—which scarcity is the result of the British blockade of his ports—does not suffice for him. Has he not scoffed at the blockade, and declared that German organisation was capable of making Germany a self-supporting country? So he feels that he must go deeper and discover the evil influences which have, albeit only temporarily, botched the plans of his wonderful German organisation. Looking around him, with that end in view, he has discovered the *Lebensmittelwucherer*, whom he commonly calls *Wucher* for short.

THE CONVENIENT "WUCHER."

Not scarcity, he tells us, but the rise in prices is the trouble; and he will not have it that the rise in prices is the result of scarcity that is altogether too crude a doctrine for him. Though there is no superabundance of food, he says—for the economic effects of war cannot be entirely ignored—still there would be quite enough to go round if nobody were economical. Unfortunately the unforeseen *Wucher* has stepped in—a conscienceless person who forces up prices by hoarding back supplies, and amasses wealth by trading on the misfortunes of the community, with the result that housewives riot and throw their pots and pans at the heads of the better merchants. Suppress the *Wucher*, and then the Golden Age—or at all events a passable imitation of it—can be restored.

That is the argument. It is not only the argument of Social Democratic organs like the *Vorwärts*, but of a good many papers which, in a general way, support the Government; and it is not very difficult to see why it finds favour with newspapers of both classes. The former want a stick with which to beat the Government, and those supporters of the Government who are still for war *à outrance*; the latter want a scape-goat on to whose head the wrath of an exasperated population may be directed. In the denunciation of the *Wucher*, therefore, they find common ground. The *Wucher* is, in the nature of the case, an Agrarian; and an attack upon him by the Social Democrats is a thinly veiled attack upon the Agrarians, whom they hate far more bitterly than they hate either France or England. At the same time a man can obviously be an Agrarian without being a *Wucher*; and the Agrarians can pretend not to know that the attack is meant for them and profess to share the indignation of their opponents at proceedings which they cannot defend. But the sober truth is that the *Wucher* is a figment of German imagination.

It may be true, of course, that some people are making more profit than they should out of the sale of eggs, butter and milk—some firms engaged in these industries have paid unusually high dividends; but it is not true that the rise of prices in Germany is attributable, except within very narrow limits, to the machinations of middlemen, or that any large quantities of food have been "cornered." The rise of prices is, in fact, due to three causes, the effect of which is familiar to economists. They are—

- (1.) The flooding of the country with an immense unredemptable paper currency.
- (2.) Diminished and continually diminishing supplies.
- (3.) Increase in the cost of production.

UNEATABLE POTATOES OR NO POTATOES. The diminution of the supplies can be proved by the figures of the Germans themselves, quoted in a report sent home by the United States Consul-General at Berlin. The production of breadstuffs in 1914 fell below the production of 1913 by nearly 3,000,000 metric tons. The production of potatoes during the same period declined by nearly 9,000,000 metric tons. And it was only with the greatest difficulty that the potatoes of 1913 could be made to last until the potatoes of 1914 were ready to be dug up. The choice towards the end, as I know from personal experience, was between potatoes unfit for human consumption and no potatoes at all. Moreover, while the supply of potatoes is less this year than last, the demand for them will be more active because of the rapid disappearance of alternative, comestible—more particularly of meat.

Here, as I find the *Manchester Evening Nachrichten* admitting, the key fact is the scarcity of fodder, which Germany has been accustomed to import in large quantities, none of it from Russia and some of it from the pigs from the South Seas. From this dearth two

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KARIMOEN...	JAVA	7th Feb.	8th Feb.	do.
TJIKEMBANG...	JAVA	7th March.	8th March.	do.
TJIKEMBANG...	JAVA	7th April.	8th April.	do.

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

11.30 a.m.—The "Devonshire" Steamship

Co., Ltd., Meeting of Creditors.

11.45 a.m.—The "Pharmax" Steamship Co.,

Ltd., Meeting of Creditors.

TO-MORROW

Noon—The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Extraordinary General Meeting.

Monday, 20th Dec.—

11 a.m.—Union Insurance Society of Canton,

Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

11.15 p.m.—China Traders' Insurance Co.,

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5.30 p.m.—Organ Social at the St. John's

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22nd Dec.

LONDON and BOMBAY via NANKIN About } Freight and
Usual Ports of Call Capt. G. Manley, } Passage.
30th Dec.

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1st Jan.

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		about			
Dec. 18	NANKIN	Dec. 26	U.S. OJA	Jan. 29	Feb. 5
1916		1916			
Jan. 2	NOVARA	Jan. 10	J. n. 14	ARABIA	Feb. 12
Jan. 10	KASHMIR	Jan. 21	Jan. 8	KARVALA	Feb. 26
Jan. 30	ARDINIA	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	KHYBER	Mar. 11
Feb. 12	NANKIN	Feb. 23	Feb. 23	MEUINA	Mar. 25
Feb. 27	NANKIN	Mar. 6	Mar. 6	MONGOLIA	Apr. 8
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" " " " " " £78. " " £102.
2nd Saloon "A" " " £68. " " £78.
" " " " " " £68. " " £78.

1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single £70. Return £106.
" " " " " " £64. " " £98.
2nd Saloon "A" " " £60. " " £75.
" " " " " " £60. " " £69.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due
	YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	YOKOHAMA	MARSEILLES	LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
NELLORE	Jan. 17	Jan. 27	Feb. 2	Feb. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 16
MONGARA	Jan. 31	Feb. 10	Feb. 16	Feb. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 30
NOBE	Feb. 28	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	Mar. 21	Apr. 0	Apr. 27
NAGOYA	April 10	April 20	April 26	May 2	June 1	June 9

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £88 Single, £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single, £43 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £64 Single, 2nd Saloon £40 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to —
F. V. D. PARR,
FOR SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATE
	AND DISPLACEMENT		
MARSEILLES and LONDON	KASHIMA MARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 30th Dec., at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID			
VIA O-R-I-A, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 23rd Dec., at Noon.
	SADO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 11th Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGALORE, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKRO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 4 P.M.
	HITACHI MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 15th Feb., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	HAKATA MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 18th Dec.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	TENSHIN MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 18th Dec.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU	8,000	FRIDAY, 24th Dec.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU	16,000	FRIDAY, 31st Dec., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	8,000	SATURDAY, 25th Dec.

5 Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st Single	Yen 600.	To Marseilles	1st Single	Yen 160.
"	2nd Single	" 400.	"	2nd Single	" 80.
"	Return	" 800.	"	Return	" 160.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	1st Single	\$20.15.			
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Montreal	1st Single	\$25.			
To Sydney, 1st Single	\$40.	To Melbourne, 1st Single	\$41.		
To Yokohama, 1st Return	\$72.	To Kobe, 1st Return	\$72.16.		
" 2nd	\$40.	" 2nd	\$39.		

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to —
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

